### President's Message.

President Grant's seventh annual Message was laid before the Congress yenterday. Its extreme length precludes its publication in our columns entire. Nor does the document possess anything of exciting interest. It is well written, dignified in tone, and in all things temperate in character.

The President sets out with a very interesting and comprehensive summary of the changes wrought in our condition within the century of our national existence, referring to our increase from 13 States to 88, and of population from three millions to forty millions; to the growth of our manufacturing products, which from almost nothing have risen to the wast sum of \$2,100,000,000 annually.

The Message recommends a Constitutional amendment making it the duty of the several States "to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the chilren lo the rudimentary branches, within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religions, athelstic or pagan, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds, or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or others, for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever."

Attention is called to the consideration of the important question of taxing Church property. And the President very properly suggests the importance of correcting an evil, which, as he save, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the present century; and he proceeds to point out the rapid increase in the vast amounts of untaxed church property, saying: "In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about \$83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about \$1 000,000,000; by 1900, without check,it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding \$3,000,000,000. So vast a sum, receiving all the protection and benefits of government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses in the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have

The Message proceeds to suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead.

Our foreign relations are represented as generally on a triendly footing; and Spain is particularly mentioned, in a kind and forbearing spirit. The indemnity in the case of the ship Virginius was promptly paid by the Spanish Gov. ernment in full, and distribution thereof has been directed.

Concerning the Cuban rebellion the President speaks with very proper and positive terms of condemnation of the barbarism that has constantly characterized that conflict for seven years; through all which time, desolation, ruin, pillage and incendiarism have pervaded and laid waste the rich fields and towns of that productive region, destroying and endangering the property peaceful American citizens residing there, and outraging all the laws of civilized warfare; and for the and only 2 editors. The youngest mem-Spain have thus far proved abortive. And yet terrible as the state of things continues to be, the President says: "Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba, the tests recognized by the publicists and writers on interna- Irisb, 2 Canadian, 1 German, and 1 Entional law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power when free from sensitive, selfish or unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of Government toward its own people and to other States, with Courts for administration of justice, and with a local habi- there must be actual discord. There tation possessing such an organization of force, such material, such this is the chief reliance of the country occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious Insurrection or occasional skirmishes and place it on the terrible footing of a war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it." And he therefore regards the accordance of belligerent rights to be as yet unwise and premature. He however suggests that the time must speedily come, unless the insurrection be suppressed, when other nations must seriously consider the only remaining remedles, by anediation and intervention. The President affirms that in all her difficulties, the United States have performed all their obligations to Spain with perfect fairness and fidelity, and expresses the hope that all pending questions will meet with satisfactory adjustment.

On the subject of the depredations committed within our territory by bands of Mexicans from the "free zone" on our frontiers, the President gives utterance to some plain and positive intimations, which it would be wise for Mexico to consider with much care.

The matters referring to the Atlantic Cable concessions and the unfinished business of the Alabama Commission are suitably presented in general terms, tion as citizens of this country by persons who admit that they never actually resided within the United States, and yet claim protection of American citi-The subject of fraudulent Naturalizasenship white residing abroad, is preconted in the Message with much force and propriety, and suggesting appropriate legislation for the prevention of such

fraude upon the records of this country. Geneerning the reports of the heads

THE DAILY STAR

of departments; the Message | submits |
their statistics and suggestions without |
much supplementary argumentation. |
He more especially assures Congress |
that it will afford him great gratification |
'No:" she lambed back, "No fresh |
'No:" she lambed back, "No:" she l to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing re

sumption of specie payments. As a summary of his present view the President concludes his Measage

As this will be the last annual m which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, will repeat, or recapitainte, the questions which I deem of vital importance, which should be legislated upon and settled at this

ession: First—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits.

ever taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the state, Nation, or by the pro-ceeds of any tax hwird upon any community; make editestion complisory so far as to de-prive all persons who can not read and write from becoming voters after the year 1896, dis-franchising none, however, on grounds of itliteracy who may be voters at the time amendment takes effect.

Third-Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper sphere, and that all church prep erty shall bear its own proportion of taxes. Fourth-Drive out license ! immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for

illegitimate purposes.
To recur again to the centennial year. ould seem as though now, as we are about t begin the second century of our National ex-

Firth-Enact such laws as will secure speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-

thinking and patriotic citizens of the United thinking and particle Congress.
States, I submit them to Congress.
U. S. GRANT.

## EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 7, 1875.

The Present Congress Eignty-eight years having clapsed since the organization of the Govern ment under the Constitution, the pres-

ent is, of course, the 44th Congress The whole number of members to constitute the full Congress are 74 Senators, 292 Representatives, and 9 Territorial Delegates in the House, in all 375 per-

The elections, every two years, for Congressmen must necessarily bring some new members, on each occasion, into the House. But the tidal wave o Democratic success in 1874, sent into the present Congress an unusually large proportion of new men. Of the 866 members only 140 have ever served in Con gress before, and the remaining 176 are strangers to the Capitol.

Classified politically, there are in the Senate, 42 Republicans and 29 Democrats, 2 Independents (whatever that may be), and one sent vacant. This gives the Republicans a solid working majority of 11 in the Senate. In the last Congress their majority was 21. In the House there is a little greater mixture: there being 177 Democrats, 101 Republicans, 5 Liberal Republicans, 4 Independent Republicans, and 4 Independent Reformers (whatever that may be), thus giving a solid majority of 63 for the Dem-

ocrats in the House.

Twenty-eight of the new members were Secessionists: and all but two served in the Confederate armies. Of the 176 new men 122 are lawyers, 31 merchants, 6 farmers, 4 doctors, 3 bankers, ber is only 29, and the oldest is over 70. Two or three of the colored members from the South have learned to read and write since the war. All but Tof the new members are natives of the United States. Of the seven foreign born, 3 are glishman,

To bring together a body of men of such numbers, from regions so remote from each other and possessing interests so diverse, of ideas and sentiments so widely differing, with no previous knowledge of each other, and expect them to work together harmoniously on public questions, is looking for more han can be realized. Yet It need not follow that, because there is friction must be concessions from all sides. And tor securing wisdom and impartiality in legisla in.

### A Bear-Boy. [St. Louis Republican.]

They say they have the most curious being ever born of a woman in the Fliat Poor-house, Genesee county, Michigan. It is a male, twenty years of age, with the head and habits of the bear, but withont that creature's general sense and

Instincts.
The natural history of the nondescript

The natural history of the nondescript is that his mother, at an uniucky time, went to a circus and menagerie in Genessee county and was frightened by a huge Polar bear in the collection of animals. The bear's head and the bear's habits and dumbness of the creature constitute a birthmark.

The nondescript never chews its food, and never knows when to stop eating, it is chained to the floor of a cell in the institution, and spends its time in swaying its body to and tro, like an unhappy bear in a cage. Once it broke toose from its fastenings and fled to the woods. It was discovered in a high tree top.

Its descent was waited for and it was again secured to its everlasting chain. If such a thing exists as this beast-boy, common humanity should have dictated leaving it up the tree, to the tender mercies of Him who made it and taught it to climb like a bear, and at the same time implanted in it the mystery of a soul, for the creature was human born.

Common field hands in Mississippi are

American photographs find a large sale in London on account of their su-periority over English photographs, which is due to the clearness of the American chimate. Italian photographs are equally superior to English, for the

"Ne;" she lauched back. "Ne fresh ones, that is. The same 'rag-bag' sent another bundle, though, and in it a summer coat to be mended. You don't mind my telling you these tribes. I thought they'd amuse you, you see. Well from that coat packet there dropped a photograph of On, such a lovely, lovely lady, and..."

"It does amuse me," said I, bastily interrupting, with visions of Jack's sister Madge, and my fourth cousin, Beatrice, and even Lady Di (whose several photographs were in my possession) came trooping up like so many pretty teasing ghosts, "Let me see the doubly beauti-ful picture?"

"Not now; I beg you'll excuse me, for I'm so hurried and Nance will want more starch made. Adieu, for a moment."

I guess I dropped off in a doze; for I'm estre of dreaming that some one called me and that I was too sleepy to answer. And then I had dreams of a broad hat that turned into a washtub and clothespins tout stood for wooden legs. And the minutes chased the hours, and the sun was almost gone down behind the distant chimner, nots before I awoke. There on the ledge, close beside my elbow, stood a quaint old vase of Wedgwood ware fined to overflowing with bright flowers from Marguerite's garden. How came it there? Jack, of course, and my usight in the sweet offering was somewhat marred at thought that I was not to keep my secret after all. But Jack denied the charge stoutly, looking I guess I dropped off in a dose; for I'm somewhat marred at thought that I was not to keep my secret after all. But Jack denied the charge stoutly, looking so really astonished that I, perforce, believed him, and held him blameless when, in looking out of the window, halesned over and grabbed the end of something that proved to be a ladder. He wondered, of course; but he wondered no more than I. Had my little wasngirl almbed like a lady-knight to leave ner blossoms there?

Jack tossed me the Times, which I was too indolent to look at, and sat down, opposite me, with a meditative countenance. I let my eyes rest on his strong, brouzed lineaments, chiefly be-

strong, bronzed lineaments, chiefly because he was in my direct line of vision, cause he was in my direct line of vision, and furthermore because I loved him, and was both proud and glad to have such a friend as he had shown himself to be. Why, didn't he let a party of fellows go yachting off the Skelligs without him so that he might stay, in spite of my protestations, and nurse me? And weren't they a party that reckoned without their bost, since the yacut was his own? Dear old Jack! How killingly own? Dear old Jack! How killingly handsome he was as he sat there before me looking more like a statue cast in bronze than anything else I could think of just then. His dark eyes were looking beyond me into vague nowhere, while the contracted lines of his brow told the

story of deep thought.

I grew dozy again, after a while, and Jack became almost giant-like in proportions—grew wavery about the outlines of his head and shoulders, and no doubt I would have lost sight of him alto-gether if a slight movement on his part hadn't chased the sleepy film from my eyes. I wish I could draw for you the moving diorama of Jack's face as it ap-peared to me during the next ten seconds. First the eyes shot into rays of horror, then the lips parted dumbly, the cheeks and tempes flushed, the hands dropped nervelessly down and the breath

came in short catches.

"Monsieur, s'il yous plait—eef cet zhall please Monsieur—ees Monsieur, causing beemself to come not so seek?" came so directly into my ears that I

came so directly into my ears that I bounced off the chair-seat and came near breaking my leg a second time.

"Who the deuce—"

"Hold, Jack—a friend of mine—by your leave! Allow me, Mademoissele Nance, to present to you my dearest friend!" and I waved my hand and bowed my head, and nearly strangled myself at the protound effort of this "friend of mine" to do the polite. As for Jack, he couldn't have bent his body to save the kingdom; for the supreme astonishment had permeated his entire astonishment had permeated his entire anatomy and given it a stiffness so foreign that I really began to feel un-

comfortable.
"Won't you come in?" queried I, politely, not knowing very well how she'd
manage to make an entree over the

"Mais, nou, - merci!" she laughed, shaking her head until the broad cres-cent-shaped ear-bobs struck a sort of golden fire.

"Votre Mademoiselle—elle n'est pas ma-lade?" I ventured a little tremulously,

lade?" I ventured a little treminously, but relying on the words all coming through my nose to make it good, understandable French.

"I can understand meself to hear ze Inglis," she answered, coolly waiving my vile patois aside with an enviable nonchalance. "Zhe, me, Mees, caused for me to convey zis zeer flowarr to zis place; and now I zhall present to eat somsin' on zis watair ofair to you;" and she landed a small Japanned waiter on she landed a small Japanned waiter on the sill from heaven knows where. On it were berries, a bowl of yellow cream, a great slice of silver-white cake and a snowy napkin, which had the letter M in one corner, done in exquisite needle-

work.

"Aladdin, my dear fellow, since the wizard—witch, I should say, decidedly—nus arrived, I'il leave you for a short time to your fate. But if Badroulbadour should happen up, just detain her, will you, so that I may take one glance. As French is en regic, I must part with an "Olive oil?" " answered I, pleasant-lives Lack quitted the room and left me.

ly, as Jack quitted the room and left me to pump Nauce and swallow the dainties before me.

Marguerite, I learned, was the daugh-Marguerite, I learned, was the daughter of a bind musician who had seen uetter days, when Marguerite herself was a wee thing in sashes and epen work; but, fuste ciell it was so long ago, and it was not to be wondered at if the girl had come to look upon this life as the perfectest and sweetest, having known no other since infaucy. Monsieur is Maitre had once in his youth foved, and been beloved by a grand English lady of rank. It was then he dreamed his glorious dreams of a future that should leave his name in letters of fire, and that the world's homage should be as his natural birthright. The lady was true as steel, and heiped him and guided him as only a true woman can guide a visionary, unpractical dreamer. He toiled day and night over his opera that was to storm the great musical heart—day and night willight and days." tisionary, unpractical dreamer. He toiled day and night over his opera that was to storm the great musical heart—day and night, twilight and dawn! And, mon Dicul after all was done it was pronounced too purely classic to be ever popular! Then it was le Maitre grew bitter and threw his whole soul into an opers nounce, full of stings as a horner's nest—half harmony, half discord. Again he worked, through sun and starshine; but at last the poor eyes grew dim, and the Lady was carried away. In halt a year's time he had grown stone blind.

Then came news of the Lady's marriage with the Lord or some great Monsieur, and the poor Maitre grew patient again, and spent his days at the plano, playing sad things that brought the cars—niways sad. Years after a plain, practical, motherly little woman came into his life, and semehow took it upon herself to marry him off hand. Existence became easier then, and the music grew a bit blither. Marguerite was born in the second year, and the Mastergred almost pitiful in his tenderness and care gazed down so full into her own that

lor the two who had so willfully entered his life. But the busy little mother had to hid her hands and go to lie under the daisies, and la fear margeerite graw all over the graye for remembrance of the baby Marguerite, who could not yet walk about, and Acias, the pawore Mattre, was worse off than ever! Then it was that Nance came to him, and, growing to be almost a mother to the little one, she had, for love, snared the ups and downs of their life for the past seventeen years.

As for the Mansale—she was an angel, just, With all the practicality of uer busy mother, and all the dreaminess of the Master her composition was one to be cavied. Never was the Mansels ontol neart saye one month ago, when le Maitre lost his last pupil, and there was no money in the little purse. On dail thous the begged Nance to find her work somewhere; and Nance had gone about with cards soliciting washing. Yes with cards soliciting washing. Yes, deftest of shapely white fingers; 'twas she who starched and hung out and mended. As for Nance—pooh, she did the hard wringing and such things; but the drifts was her Mam selle Marguerite.

the driste was her M dm selle Marguerite.

All this I heard in the queer English as broken as cobble stones, interspersed with French infoms as soft and direct as the wind through the resisous pine. And when I had quite finished I was amuzingly well acquainted with the Master's history, and I felt as it I had been their firmest friend for a solid decade at least.

Nance's stiff lawn cap was lost at last beyond the vill, but she came in view soon after as she hurried up the gravel walk, her weeden sabots leveling any venturesome pebble who held his head higher than his neighbors, in true Red Republican style.

epublican style. Alter that I saw Marguerite continu-After that I saw Marguerite cantinually, and we grew so triendly that I often threw down little notes, and she tossed up bunches of her rarest blossoms for acknowledgement. I would flux them at odd hours, lying in their fresh dewy beauty—now in this corner, now in that. Once I even coaxed her up the ladder on the plea of the photograph, which I insisted was not discernible at so distant a view. My heart thumped like a sledgenammer as I neard her light foot upon the rounds. Neurer, ever nearer, and the rounds. Nearer, ever nearer, and then the sweet, say, happy face laughed in at me and giornied the room, till all about was lighter and brighter than all

about was lighter and brighter than all the chrome yellow halos of the painted Saints at Rome.

"There is the picture;" she said, put-ting it down upon the sill.

"Mother!" cried 1, astounded; "why—how came that in my coat?"

"Your coat!" the astonished eyes wi-

-how came that in my coat?"

"Your coat!" the astonished eyes widdening.

"I lorgot," I stammered, foolishly. "You can not know — you have not guessed—that I am Chuchester, your ridiculous rag-may?"

"You Chanchester, and the nervous white nands clutched the sill in her excited wonder.

"I am chanchester, really and truly. Take care—you will fall Maguerite Give me your hand—there, that is tetter. Now, how the picture came there—my sweet lady-mother (heaving an involvitary sign and fonuly kissing the bit of pasteboard as I tried to swallow an enormous lump of homesickness that came into my throat) I can never tell you; it is quite mysterious."

"Don't you suppose that she placed it there herself to surprise you when, perhaps, far away from her you should chance upon it?" and Marguerite's clear eyes looked so near and so beautiful that I only answered vaguely—
"I mardly think so."

"Still, she is right, dear;" came a strange voice into our duet—a sweet, cultured soprano, mellow and refined, and full of affectionate amusement.

I turned about, dropped Marguerite's hand and pulled down my ymother's bean-

me more good than a stone of the vile trash the court physician had bottled for me.

So Jack—bless him!—left me in my Lady's hands and went off to the coast of Ireland to join his yacht.

Our first walk came in due time. I handed my regimentals over to Jack's man (who had been left with me), who "shined 'em up" in goodly fashion. It really seemed a bit awkward at first to have the big, useless aword dangling about, and the staring buttons in such countless numbers all over my imposing person. But the harhess grew familiar enough before I got half way down stairs, and the novelty became the game leg that had a queer uncertainty about it.

As I looked up the long London street that led from this suburo into the great city's heart, I felt that I was now bidding adieu to my little window romance, since I was to join the regiment at an early day and cross the water preparatory to settling in a foreign post.

The Master's house was an unpretending edifice of brick, painted gray, but finded and solled by time and weather. I lifted the big brass knocker with that strange sensation of having passed through this same experience belore. In a second's time Nance threw open the door, and, having taken our cards, ushered us into the "best room." The Master's house was deep that our entrance disturbed him not. My mether went directly forward, and, to my utter went directly forward, and, to my mother went directly forward, and, to my my the second went of the my utter and the second and to my utter went directly forward, and, to my utter went directly forward, and, to my utter went directly forward, and, to my utter and the second went and to my utter went directly forward, and, to my utter and the second went and the my utter went directly forward, and, to my utter and the second was an unperson.

rou could almost have aworn they saw.
The band groped about until is souched
my mother's face, then fell sgais.
"Clare—a last!"
"At last!" ceased my mother's voice,
"I am come to ask a favor, Gerfold."
"Ask acything."
"Your daughter Margnerite—may I be

"Your daughter Marguerite-may I be her mother, Gerrold? I have a noble son who loves her—who would care for her and cherish her. An, Gerrold,

"I understand, Clare. It is a joy sweeter than is Heaven's own to hear you rue for samething i mangive to you — if she is willing she may go— ife is not so lonely—and you have entered it sgain."

I put my hand up before my eyes to hide a something there, when good fugertips toucast my cheek and a voice boosed saitly—

"On, Clanciaster!"

"Margderite—and you have?"

"Oa, Clauchester!"

"Aargderite—Ind you hear?" and I took but a sender hands within my own and drew her nearer to my place of stand.

"Every word?" she said, in answer.

"Have you as nesser for me?"

"Have you as nesser for me?"

"Have you as nesser for me?" and the eyes looked shyly up at me, and a sudden flush crept up even to the soft, tawny hair at the temples.

"There shall be no question and no answer!" I eried. "Ah, Marguerite, what need have we of either? Here—look up one moment, darling—nere are my empty arms—"

"And here," said she, creeping close, "am I!"

"And here," said she, creeping close, "am I!"

Of course we grew utterly fergetful of the lovers of lang syne over there at the piano. I kissed the tawny hair that had tangled its purer gold with that of my shoulder-straps, and called her all the sweet names with which love's language is gloquent. But this ecstacy, like any carthy glimpse of heaven, was brief. Madame more came over to our corner leading the Master by the hand. This hand I got into 'my possession and held it and squeezed it in my protound acknowledgement of gratitude, while Masguerite's sweet lips left a soft imprint upon the other one. The musical digits were smooth and sender as a woman's and trembled like a latot thrill as we pressed them. The blind eyes looked—to speak paradoxically—from Marguerite's lace to mine; but the Master was not satisfied. The hand I beld re-Marguerite's face to mine; but the Master was not satisfied. The hand I held released itself and ran lightly over my mair, brow, cheeks and chin, then, descending, it groped its way across my breatth of shoulders and touched at last the insignin of war.

"A solder, sir?" he queried.

"At your service," I suswered, reverentially.

"A hard life—a hard life! Tossed by the wind, swayed by a chieffain's word. You will be leaving here soon?"

"I go across the water in a month's time, sir."

"And Marguerite—"

"And Marguerite-"

"And Marguerite—"
"I go too, napa; but never without you or—or Nahee; and the glance that came up to meet my own was as beseeching as—well, as Marguerite's own when she chooses to plead.
"Of course, of course!" I cried, vehemently. "You didn't think I should take your daughter from you, sir?"
"Clare's son—Clare's boy," he murmured, not heeding my eager words. We left nim with that Clare, who, in the bright long ago, was the idol upon whom all the gains of his hard tori was to have been lavished, and went out to tell the





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C. WELLS, Treasurer, 201 VINE STREET. The type for this paper com-

### KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

RIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human state a, which is no little under-sood at the breamt bane, as some at the var of forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no dis no which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the skineys fast to secrete from the blood he in the shoat accumulates in its circulation, which the blood accumulates in its circulation, through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fast to neaform the functions devolving upon thou, ship cumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a sando of disease; causing great pain and sudering, and very often immediate death. House our importance of keeping the ridneys and blood in a heatily condition, through which all the impurities of the blood must mas.

PAIN M. THE BACK.

There is no remetly known to make at accesses which has proved therefore the Vestwins. It also the celly upon the se rotions, channes are particle the blood, and restores the whole system to heat by self-on.

The following extraordinary cure of greek subsensives, and should challeng the most profound attachment of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Richey Complain.

PHE BISST MEDICINE.

EAST a Austrian. Ang. 2, 1870.

Ms. STEYERS: Dear Sir-1 and I years of age;

THE BEST MEDICINE.

LEST MADSPIELD, Ang. 2, 1874.

MR. STEVERS: Dear Sir-1 and I years of age baye suffered many years with ishine y complaint, weakness in my oack and stomach. I was induced by friomate to arry your velvering, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Knineys I ever use I. I have treat many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vicetist. It is received as from the Vicetist. It is received and in the power to be good in the property of an acquatebances have taken in and I to keve I to be good for all the complaint for which is recommended.

Louis frag. Jost II il. SHER JAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 36 1871.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE:

BOSION, May St, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have been bedly afficed with aloney companies for ton years; have enferred great plan in my back, hise and sale, which was often and in very small quantities, irrequently accompanied with blood and executating paid.

I have furthfurly tried most of the popular remeates recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most satisful physicials in boston, all of whom procourses in years insecting the first down the first dose I took; and from the first dose I took; and found think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine; and if I should give a nother for a dose, if I could not got it with the first dose in the same way, I would give a nother for a dose, if I could not got it with the first dose in the same way, I would give a nother for a dose, if I could not got it with the first dose in the same way. I would give a nother for a dose, if I could not got it with the first dose for the first steed, south most on the first dose for the first steed.

NEARLY BLIND:

# NEARLY BLIND:

NEARLY BLIND:

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—in expressing my thanks to you or beneats derived from the use of Vaterias, and to beneath others; i will state: When et alter a new years old I was afflicted with Scrofela, white on make its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very pear bind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed o my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and teet, and at times in an agg availed way.

Last aummer I was, from some cause, wasked in my spine-said kidneys, and it was at times wery ba, d to retain the drine. Seeing yournedverksomest in the Commercia. I bought a botter of Vadarias, and commenced using according to diffections. In two or three days fubtaned great remain. After using four or five bottles I noticed it bad a woncerful effection incrough, scaly blokenee on my body and legalisatic and Vadarias, and the humorous some one after another disappearsal until they were all gone, and fattribute the our of the two

distinguished by the control of the

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